Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—*Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1835. [No. 2,504.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration (with the last will and Testament and Codicil annexed) of the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of WILLIAM RICHARD ANNESLY, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, the Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof. —Dated this 13th day of July 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Procter.

CHRIST'S CHURCH, BYCULLAH.

A Sermon will be preached in this Church on Sunday next, in the morning, on behalf of the CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, and a collection in aid of the Funds, made immediately afterwards.

*** Divine Service will commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

W. K. FLETCHER,
Chaplain.

IN THE COURT FOR RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That [illegible]NJEE COOVERJEE, and [illegible]JEE MANOCKJEE Pawvalla Insolvents, have respectively filed Schedules of their estates and effects in my Office, and that by order of the Said Court bearing date the twentieth day of July instant, the matters of the said Insolvent's Petitions will be heard on the first Monday in the month of August next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Any Creditors wishing to oppose the discharge of the above named Insolvents, must give notice thereof to the Chief Clerk at least three days before the day appointed for the hearing, and also file his or their claims, together with an affidavit in support thereof, at the office of the said Chief Clerk on paying the usual fees.

D. B. SMITH,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, Fort Bombay, this 20th day of July, 1835.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, beg to give notice that they have received their Annual supply of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, and the Books and Tracts on the Society's Ordinary and Supplemental Catalogues.

The District Committee have to announce that they have reduced the price of the Society's Family Bible, in the following manner, viz., The Family Bible, 2 vols.

Russia	
Gilt, large paper, from Rs.	120 to 100
Ditto ditto, Medium....	80 to 60
Bp. Mant's Prayer Book, bound in Russia and Gilt, 2 vols.	
Octavo, is sold for.....	24
Ditto, ditto, bound in Calf and Gilt.....	18

TERMS—CASH.

Applications may be made to Mr. T. BLACKWELL, the Committee's Clerk, at St. Thomas's Church.

D. YOUNG,
Secretary.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND READY FOR DELIVERY, THE NEW PAY TABLES FOR THE BOMBAY ARMY.

THOSE gentlemen, therefore, who have not made arrangements for the transmission of their Copies, are requested to do so, as early as possible.

The work is printed on Foolscap paper—Price to *Subscribers, Rs.* 4, *payable on delivery*,—*Non-Subscribers Rs.* 5.

All communications—*post paid*, addressed to Mr. J. MULLALY, Auditor General's, or Courier Offices, will be attended to.

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday next, the 29th instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. will sell by puclic Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned Goods.

VIZ.

A small Invoice of fresh Jams and Jellies, imported per Lord Lowther, consisting of Raspberry, Gooseberry, red Currant and Damson Jams, Apple Marmalade, red Currant Jelly, &c. &c. &c. Pekoe, Pouchong and Hyson Teas, fresh imported—a few new Patent Leather and Brown Leather London made Portmanteaus with Iron Frames, of neat and convenient sizes for Travelling, about one hundred Prime Hams, a few sides of Bacon and Pigs Cheeks, sundry Lots of Wine, Beer, Furniture, Champagne, Claret, &c. &c. &c.

At Noon any Horses or Carriages that may offer.

Nesbit Lane, 22d July, 1835.

FOR SALE.

AT urning Lathe, by Holtzapffell and Co. of London with Tools, Chucks, &c., complete—price Rs. 375, also from the same manufacturers a few Mahogony Tool Chests, fitted up in the most complete manner with Tools of the best description.—Prices moderate.

Apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.
Nesbit Lane, 22d July, 1835.

FOR SALE,

A NEW and very neat and Complete Table service of Spoons and Forks, of Fiddle Head pattern, with French Edges, consisting of

18	Silver Table Spoons	Price Rs. 850
18	" " Forks	
12	" Dessert Spoons	
12	" ditto Forks	
1	" Soup Ladle	
18	" Tea Spoons	
4	" Salt ditto	
2	" Mustard ditto	
12	" Egg ditto	

Apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE AND Co.
Nesbit Lane, 22d July, 1835.

NEW MUSIC.

H. A. CANNON, begs to advise the public, that he has just received, a supply of the most popular Music of the day, viz: English Songs with P. F. accompt. airs with variations, Rondos, Sonatas, Concertos, and Duets for 2 performers on one Piano, also pieces for the P. F. with Flute, Violin, and Violencello accompts., by Beethaven, Rossini, Mozart, Haydn, and others, Songs for the Spanish Guitar, Instruction Books, &c. &c.

A constant supply of best Guitar Violin, Harp and Piano strings on hand.

Music copied on moderate terms.
Church Lane, 22d July, 1835.

IND AND SMITH'S BEER.

FOR SALE. At the Godowns of Mr. GREY—a few Hhds, of IND and SMITHS Beer, recently imported, at 100 Rupees per Hhd., Cash.

Bombay, 22d July, 1825.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE.

A Large commodious and substantially built Dwelling House, with two Wells, Ground stabling, and appurtenances, situated, near the verge of the Esplanade, in Jamboolwaddy, commonly called "Cardiff Castle," belonging to the Estate of the Late Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE LLEWELLIN, and at present in the occupancy of Mr. FERRAR, at a monthly rent of 100 Rs. Any person or persons wishing to purchase the same, are requested to apply to Mr. GILDER, at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM EAST and Co., Medow Street, within the Fort, where a plan of the premises may be seen, and every information obtained.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1885.

જાહેર ખબર *

વેચવાનું છે *

કિ॰ બોરીલી॰ જગ્યાનું॰ અને॰ પથ્થરી॰ માંધણીનું॰ રેહવાનું॰ ઘર॰ તેહનાં॰ બે॰ કુવા॰ તથા॰ ગોદિ॰ ઝાડ॰ તથા॰ તેહને॰ લગતો॰ તબેલો॰ તથા॰ બીજું॰ જેમાંઇ॰ કોઇ॰ તે॰ શાથે વેચવા॰ નુછે* કિ॰ મીલકત॰ જંગમ॰ વાડીઓ॰ કાંપના॰ મેદાનનાં॰ નાળાપર॰ જેહને॰ ફાર ડીપ॰ ફેસાય॰ ટલ॰ કરીને॰ રેહ્યછે॰ તે॰ મરનાર॰ લપ્ટનેનટ॰ કાલેનલ॰ જારજ॰ લુવેલીન॰ વાલીછે* કિમ્મે॰ ફાલગ્રો॰ મીશાતર॰ ફેરાર॰ રેહેછે॰ અને॰ પ્રાશ કિનાં॰ ૩૧૦૦) લાકુ॰ આપેછે* કરેક॰ મણી॰ અથવા॰ મણીઓ॰ જે॰ કિ॰ મીલકત॰ ખરીદ॰ કરવા॰ ચાહતા॰ હોઇ॰ તેણોએ કિ॰ ફુરપા॰ કરીને॰ ફોટગ્રો॰ મીડો॰ ઇસ્તરીટગ્રો॰ ગ્રોશીઅર॰ ઇલીઅંમ॰ ઇસ્ટની॰ કંમપાનીની॰ આપીશ ગ્રો॰ મીશાતર॰ ગીલકરને॰ પુછવું તાંહાં॰ કિ॰ મીલકતનો॰ નમુનો॰ જોવાગ્રો॰ આવશે॰ અને॰ જે કાંઇ॰ પુછશે॰ તેહની॰ કંમજંન॰ પાડશે*

શ્રી॰ મુમબઇની॰ તા॰ ૧૭ મી॰ જુલાઇ॰ ૧૮૩૫

PALMER'S CHATEAU MARGAUX CLARET.

ON the 30th instant, there will be sold by Public Auction, about 300 Cases of *General Palmer's Chateau Margaux Claret*, in lots of 2 Cases of 3 dozens each, and of 3 Cases of 2 dozen each. At the same time, about 100 dozens of Champagne in Cases of 3 dozen each, and in Baskets of one Dozen each, will be offered for Sale.

The sale to take place, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at a Godown under the House of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co., Apollo Street, where the Wines may be tasted.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PALLUNJEE DHUNJEE has the pleasure to announce to his friends and the Public in general, that he has purchased a part of the Investment from the Ship *Thomas Coutts*, Captain ANSLOW, which is exposed for sale at his shop, containing the following choice goods, viz.

Beer from Hodgson's, Oilman's Stores from H. Davis, consisting of Hams, Bacon, Tongues. Hung Beef, double Gloucester, Pine and Berkley Cheese, Red and Pickled Herrings, Salted and Fresh Salmon, Sauces of sorts, Pickles, Mustard, &c., Bottle Fruits, Jams, and Jellies, from Kennet and Heaton; also Bass's, and Alsopp's Beer, in wood.

Bombay, 22d July, 1835.

ON sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO., a few Hhds. of superior Sherry, at Rs. 375 per hhd., from Messrs. DUFF AND LEIGH, of London, per *Lord Lowther*.

Bombay, 22d July, 1845.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NOTES at Rs. 11 per £. for sale at the office of Messrs. W. NICOL and Co.

Rampart Row, 22nd July, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR Sale, at Messrs. PESTONJEE AND MERWANJEE'S, some Butts and Hogsheads of very fine old Orange and Pale Sherry, of the first Growth and Vintage 1 29, just imported per Ship *Lowther Castle*. As also some best and old Cognac Brandy in cask, to be retailed not less than five gallons.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1835.

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1835.

A Few TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery are for sale, at FROMMUZE SORABJEE, opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices, viz;

Whole Tickets, at Rupees	135	each
Half do.....	68	"
Quarter do.....	34	"
One Eight do.....	17	"

TERMS—CASH.

Bombay, 22d July, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. " 1
Ships Articles..... " 1
Policies of Insurance,..... " 2
Bills of Exchange, per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ....." 2
Bills of Lading..... ....." 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....." 1

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, 22*d July*, 1835.

TO BE LET.

A well known airy residence called Fox Hall, now in the occupation of G. L. Elliott, Esq.

Do. Do. Lately in the occupation of Wm. Fenwick, Esq.

Apply to JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.

Bombay, 22d July, 1835.

TO BE LET.

THE House in Rampart Row, lately occupied by Messrs. ROGER DE FARIA and Co. Apply to DHINSHAW DADABHOY at the Shop of JEHANJEER MERWANJEE, No. 13, Nesbit Lane.

Bombay, 22d July, 1835.

For Freight To Liverpool.

THE fine ship COLUMBIA, of 400 tons, R. HOOTON Commander, will be despatched for Liverpool, early next month.—Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

Rampart Row, 22nd July. 1835.

For Freight To China.

THE new fast sailing ship "LINTIN," of 600 tons, JAMES TAYLOR, Commander, will have immediate despatch.—Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

Rampart Row, 22nd July, 1835.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GARRISON DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Would you believe it, Mr. Editor, that a Subaltern here is sometimes on Garrison Duty *four* days out of *seven*, and considering the number of Officers present with their Regiments, I should think there must be something of bad management in all this. At this season of the year it is far from pleasant, acting as guardian over the good Inhabitants in the Fort of Bombay, for often, whilst performing the midnight tour with the visiting Rounds, it rains too hard even for any ill-disposed person to venture abroad—You are doubtless aware Mr. Editor that during the monsoon, Officers are compelled to get quarters where they can, and strange to say some Commanding Officers will not allow the daily orders (—mark, Mr. Editor, every Officer is supposed to make himself acquainted with *daily* orders—) to be taken out of the Lines by an orderly—unless on their own account—the consequence is, that in addition to the four day's Garrison duty, and at all events one day's sojourn at the Quarter Guard situated on that appropriate-termed spot *Stinkumolee*, adjacent to the Fish Bazaar—the remaining days of the week must be passed in dancing attendance at the Adjutant's Quarters to learn the *daily* orders. An Officer may leave his Lines by 3 or 4 o'clock, convinced that he is not on duty for the following day, when one of his Brother Officers gets reported sick—out comes a Regimental *after order* placing the unfortunate Officer (who calculated upon enjoying half a day's rest) upon Guard—but bear in mind, Mr. Editor, this after-order must not be taken to the Individual it concerns (out of the Lines), and his only excuse for not obeying the order, is, that he never saw it! however, this it appears is not a *military* excuse, and is not to be admitted hereafter.—I mention this circumstance in the hope that the evil may be speedily remedied, and that Orderlies will at all times, according to custom, be made to convey all orders to the parties concerned. An Adjutant is allowed I believe three Orderlies—and where there are only 4 or 5 Officers concerned in the matter, it would not be hard work for one Orderly to shew them the order, even if they resided at Colabah——Wherever there is a *will* there is a *way*, and a Commanding Officer has the POWER of making duties *agreeable* or DISAGREEABLE to those under his command——

Your's truly,
NO GRIFFIN.

17th July, 1835.

P. S. How comes it to pass that one Staff Officer is allowed to act for another contrary to General order on this head, there being lots of available Officers present, and not on staff employ, *capable* of performing the duties of [illegible]

NO GRIFFIN.

THE NEW PAY TABLES BY MR. MULLALY.

A work has been recently published by Mr. J. Mullaly, containing not merely tables of pay and allowances for the Army of this Presidency, but a variety of information which must prove highly useful to every individual who is in any way connected with the Military Service. We therefore hope that, as we are borne out in this opinion by those best qualified to judge of the merits of the work, that Mr. M. will meet with that support from the Service for whose use the work has been printed, which he is so justly entitled to.

The Courier.

POONA.

(*Extract of a letter from Poona dated the 18th of July.*)

A most melancholy event occured here this morning. A meeting took place between Dr. Malcolmson and Captain Urquhart, which has proved fatal to the latter, who expired soon after receiving his antagonist's fire. Dr. Malcolmson was wounded at the same time, but slightly.—I have not yet been able to learn the cause of the misunderstanding between the parties.

The *Jupiter*, it seems, was to be ready to sail with Lord Heytesbury on the 21st of April.

Sir R. Plaskett is stated in the *John Bull* to have been appointed to succeed Sir R. Horton as Governor of Ceylon.

[illegible] at home since the last accounts are, at Liverpool, the *Dauntless*, *Princess Charlotte*, and *Annandale*. At London the *Boyne*. From Bengal the *Charlotte*, *Exmouth*, *Prince George*, *Memnon*, *Tapley*, *Calcutta*, and *Mary Gordon*. And from China, the *Hythe*, *Berwickshire*, and *Charles Grant*,—*July* 21.

ACCIDENTS.

On Monday afternoon the body of a woman was found floating in a small quarry Tank at Ghorupdew, which appeared to be that of a Hindoo, from 30 to 35 years of age—enquiries were made at the Villages in the neighbourhood, but no person could give information who the deceased was. The deceased was thought to be of the Goldsmith or Coppersmith caste.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At the Cape of Good Hope, the Lady of Richard Hartly Kennedy, M. *D.* of the Bombay Medical Service, of a Daughter.

At Sattara, on the 17th instant, the Lady of Captain H. Lyons, 23rd Regt., of a Son.

DEATH.

At Colaba, on the 17th instant, Capt. J. P. Pennefather, of H. M. 40th Regt. of Apoplexy, and much regretted by his brother Officers, and all who knew him.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. A. F. Rowan, Artillery, from Poonah.
Capt. Thos. Mylne, 1st Cavy. from England.
Cadet J. Wemyss, Engineers, from Ditto.
Cadet W. S. Suart, Engineers from Ditto.
Lieut. H. Stiles, E. Regt., from Kandalla.
Lieut. H. Rudd, 5th Regt., from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Christie, 17th Regt., N I. to Poonah
Ensign Hogg, European Regt. to Ditto.
Lieut Pilford, Queen's Royals, to Ditto.
Ensign Pelly, 19th Regt. N. I. to Ditto.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

July 20th—Ship Imogen, George Riley, Master, from Liverpool, 14th April.

July 20th—Ship Euphrates, W. Buckham, Master, from London, left Portsmouth 7th April, and Mauritius, 2nd July.

Passengers—J. A. Dunlop Esq. Capt. Mylne, 1st Lt. Cavy. J. Wemyss, and W. S. Suart Cadets, Engineers; Mr. Turtle Mrs. Turtle, and Child, and Mrs. Doyle.

DEPARTURES—None.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—Resource.
Do. Liverpool,—William Turner.
Do. China.—Hormusjee Bomanjee, Hamoody and Pestonjee Bomanjee.
Do. Penang,—Brig Nassery.
Do. Bussorah,—Sir Herbert Compton.
Do. Malay Coast,—Grab Dadloy.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H, Co's. Ship Hastings, Receiving and Guard Vessel.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.
Do. Do. Steamer Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. Pilot Brig Thetis, Euphrates, and Elphinstone.
Do. Do. Surveying Tender, Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. Schooner Cyrene, and Ship Benares.
FREE TRADERS.—William Turner, Pestonjee Bomanjee, Allerton, Indus, Imogen, Euphrates, and Linton.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Charles Forbes, Earl of Clare, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Francis Warden, Hydrosee Samdany, Sir Herbert Compton, Fanny, George Crattenden, Shaw Byramgore, Claremont, Dadloy, Robert Spankie, Nassery, Two Brothers, Soobrow, Nasserath Shaw, and Napolean.
Portuguese,—Infanta Regent.
Arab—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship Futta. Kurrim, Line of Battle Ship Liverpool, and Mahamoodie.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	130	12.9
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 320, a 1st class,	107 3/4	017L
Do. No. 31, a 1040, 2nd class....	107	107 1/4
Do. 1041, a 1010, 3rd class,.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	108 3/4 *at*	108 1/4
Third five per cent Loan.....	110 1/4	110
Bills on England.....	2s.	2s.1d.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	108	7 1/4
Bills on Madras 30 days,.....	101 1/4	101 1/4
Canton Bills,.....	210 1/4	210 1/2
Spanish Dollars per 100,.....	221	221 1/2
Sovereigns each,.....	11	10 1/2

HIGH WATER TABLE.

July 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
22nd Wednesday.....	8 45	9 8
23rd Thursday.....	9 14	9 40
24th Friday.....	10 5	10 30

To Correspondents.

A BACHELOR shall be noticed in our next.

THE NEW JERUSALEM, FACT, FOUNDLING, C. TRUE BLUE, BACCHUS, and MEER GHUZUB, have all been received, and shall have early attention. We shall give place, in our next publication, to as many as our space will allow us.

A PORTER about the conduct of the Police in compelling the inhabitants to shut their shops before 9 P. M. has also been received, and shall be noticed in next paper.

The continuation of the Battle of Waterloo shall have a place, if possible, in next paper.

THE RAPE OF THE LOCK is well written, but is better adapted for the Scrapbook than a public Journal.

A GENTOO, AMICUS CURIÆ, THE MAN IN SEARCH OF A WIFE, and PHILOSOPHER are all too radical.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND JULY, 1835.

WE have the pleasure to announce the arrival since our last, of the Ship *Euphrates*, W. Buckam, master, (touched at Mauritius 2nd July,) from London the 7th April; and the Ship *Imogen* from Liverpool, the 14th April.

Passengers per Euphrates,—J. A, Dunlop Esq. C. S.; Captain Mylne, 1st Light Cavalry; Mrs. and Mr. Turtle and Child, and Mrs. Doyle.

THE Ship *Imogene*, from Liverpool the 14th April, puts us in possession of the confirmatory intelligence of the resignation of the Tory Ministry, and of the expected accession of the former Ministry to power. The latest intelligence received is up to the evening of the 11th April, when nothing decisive had been determined on beyond the command to Lord Melbourne to form the new Ministry. The particulars will be found below.

We have to apologize to our Correspondents for delaying the publication of their communications, but they will see, from our columns, that we have postponed all local matters for the purpose of giving the late intelligence from England, which, at this moment, will be looked for with much anxiety.

Liverpool Times, April 14.

THE new Ministerial arrangements were incomplete up to a late hour on Saturday evening. Earl GREY, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, and Viscount MELBOURNE, had been with the KING every day from the breaking up of the late Government to the date of the last accounts from London. They had also been in constant communication with their late colleagues. The following letter from our London correspondent contains the latest information that we have received:—

London, April 11th, 6 o'clock p. m.

The Ministerial arrangements, so far as they have advanced, I understand place the formation of the new Government in the hands of Lord Melbourne, who is to be First Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Spring Rice is mentioned as Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord John Russell (who has been married to-day) as Secretary for the Foreign Department. O'Connell seems quite disposed to stand aside rather than to embarrass the Liberal party, and in a conference held with him last evening, he declared his readiness to pursue this course on no other stipulation on his part, than that the new Government should explain to him [illegible]ons towards Ireland, and that [illegible] be such as would secure to [illegible]ry paternal government.

[illegible]rougham has not, I believe, been w[illegible] King at all, but there is an expecta[illegible] that he may take the seals, the legislat[illegible]e department of the Lord Chancellor's duties being separated from the judicial, and he taking the former.

Lord Durham's health will not admit of his taking office, if the Government was inclined to give him any appointment.

There is a rumour, but I do not know that it is entitled to any credit, that Sir R. Peel has been with the King to-day.

It is understood that Lord Melbourne will not take the Premiership unless with an assurance from the King, that if the Lords should refuse to pass the Irish Church measure and the Municipal Corporation Bill, he will take the requisite steps to give to those measures the authority of law, which can of course only be effected by a creation to a great extent.

THE MINISTRY.

WE were unable, up to a late hour last night, to procure any positive intelligence respecting the new Ministerial arrangements; nor do we believe that any thing as yet transpired on the subject beyond the most gratifying fact, that Lord Melbourne, with the sanction and under the auspices of Earl Grey, is engaged in the formation of a Government.

The King, on the resignation of Sir R. Peel and his Colleagues, which followed—as we anticipated that it inevetably must—their defeat on the question of the Irish Church, sent for Earl Grey, in order that he might have the benefit of his Lordship's counsel in the difficulties of the present crisis. After his interview with the King, which lasted more than an hour and a half, Earl Grey communicated with Lord Melbourne and other distinguished members of the Reform Ministry, and again returned to his Majesty. This occurred on Thursday; and on the next day, Earl Grey, accompanied by the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Melbourne, had another interview with the King, and the result was what we have above stated it to be. Yesterday (Saturday) Lord Melbourne had an audience of his Majesty, and was, during the whole of the afternoon, in communication with several of his former colleagues.

Some of our contemporaries have already begun to nominate particular individuals to certain of the highest officers in the new Administration. We believe all such announcements to be premature, at least they are so considered in quarters usually well informed upon such matters.—*Observer.*

A confident belief is entertained in the city, founded upon the most recent information from the west-end, that Lord Melbourne has received a *carte blanche* from his Majesty for the formation of a Cabinet. It is also stated, that although Earl Grey is most anxious to continue in private life owing to his advancing age, still, that at the request of the King, he will, in order to give additional strength to the new Ministry, take upon himself a post in the Cabinet—the Presidency of the Council is talked of. The Marquess of Lansdowne, Lord Holland, Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Spring Rice are included in the list of individuals who, it is more than probable, will form the Ministry. A current rumour has prevailed that it is likely Mr. O'Connell will be solicited to accept office; and in the city such circumstance is not deemed improbable.—*Observer—City Article.*

Calcutta.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY MAJOR GENERAL J. WATSON, C. B. PROVINCIAL COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 25th June 1835.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Cawnpore on Friday the 22nd day of May 1835, of which Brigadier General Robert Stevenson, C. B. is President, Lieutenant Colonel John Hunter, of the 56th (now 17th Regiment Native Infantry,) was arraigned on the following Charges:

Charge. "Lieutenant Colonel John Hunter, of the 56th Regiment Native Infantry, charged with having made various statements regarding an occurrence at the house of Lieutenant (now Captain Pringle O'Hanlon,) of the 1st Light Cavalry, at Meerut on the evening of the 24th May 1834, more particularly in the following instances:

"First. In having about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 25th of May 1834, at Meerut, stated to Colonel Reid, 1st Light Cavalry, that Lieutenant O'Hanlon had conceded to him, Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, an apology under the menance of a horsewhip.

"Second. In having, about 1 o'Clock in the afternoon of the same day, the 25th of May, at Meerut, acknowledged to Lieutenant Martin, of the 52d Native Infantry, that the report then in circulation, that Lieutenant O'Hanlon had conceded an apology under the menace of a horseship, and which had in fact emanated from him, Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, was false.

"Third. In having, about 4 o'Clock in the afternoon of the same day, the 25th of May, at Meerut, acknowledged to Lieutenant O'Hanlon, and to Lieutenant Gregg, of his Majesty's 26th Foot, that the above report was false, and given to them a paper certifying that it was so.

"Fourth. In having, about 6 o'clock on the [illegible]ternoon of the same day, 25th of May, at Meer[illegible]ven to Colonel Reid a paper certifying that the statement made to him early that morning as alleged in the 1st instance of this Charge, was true.

"Fifth. In having, before a General Court Martial, on the 17th of September 1834, at Meerut, repeated the report originated by himself early on the morning of the 25th of May, and which he had twice during that day, declared to be false.

"Such conduct being scandalous and infamous, and disgraceful to the character of an officer and a Gentleman."

Finding.—"The Court, on the evidence before it, is of opinion as follows:

"On the first Count of the Charge.

"That Lieutenant Colonel Hunter did not state to Colonel Reid 'that Lieutenant O'Hanlon had conceded to him, Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, an apology under the menace of a horsewhip,' and on this Count the Court pronounce the Defendant not Guilty.

"On the second Count.

"That Lieutenant Colonel Hunter did acknowledge to Lieutenant Martin, that the report then in circulation, that Lieut. O'Hanlon had conceded an apology under the menace of a horsewhip, was false, but the Court does not find that such report emanated from Lieutenant Colonel Hunter.

"On the third Count.

"That the Defendant did acknowledge to Lieutenants O'Hanlon and Gregg, that the report detailed in the foregoing Count was false, and that he gave them a paper certifying that it was so.

"On the fourth Count.

"That the Defendant did give to Colonel Reid a paper certifying that the statement made to him early on the morning of the 25th May 1834, of the occurrences at the house of Lieutenant O'Hanlon on the preceding evening, was true, but the Court does not find this statement to be *as alleged in the first instance of this Charge.*

"On the fifth Count.

"That the Defendant did, at the time and on the occasion described, repeat a report originated by himself, and that this was in substance the same as he had stated and certified to Colonel Reid on the 25th of May 1834, and nothing more than that, and the Court does not find that he ever contradicted that report. On this Count therefore as far as any criminality is implied, the Court acquits the Defendant of all guilt.

"And further, the Court does not find, as far as the present inquiry goes, with respect to the occurrence at the house of Lieutenant O'Hanlon, that the Defendant has made various statements regarding that occurrence; of which part of the Charge the Court accordingly acquits him.

"*Sentence.*"—The Court having pronounced the Defendant not Guilty on the first Count, and no criminality being ascribable to him on the remaining findings, the Court most fully and most honorable acquits him. Lieutenant Colonel John Hunter, 56th Regiment Native Infantry of the imputations annexed to the Charge, viz.

"Conduct scandalous and infamous, 'disgraceful to the character of an Officer and a Gentleman,' and he is hereby most fully and most honorably acquitted of the same."

Approved and Confirm[illegible]
(Signed) JAMES WATSON [illegible]
Provincial

Calcutta, 23d June, 1835.

Lieutenant Colonel Hunter is relea[illegible] and will return to his duty.

EUROPE.

LIVERPOOL TIMES,—APRIL 14.

HOUSE OF LORDS,—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8.

Lord BROUGHAM said, that agreeably to the intimation which he had given to a right rev. Prelate (the Bishop of Exeter), of his intention, he meant on Tuesday next to submit to their Lordships a motion on the subject of education.

DISSOLUTION OF THE MINISTRY.

The Duke of Wellington.—My Lords, in consequence of circumstances which have occurred elsewhere, his Majesty's Ministers have thought it to be their duty to tender their resignations to his Majesty. I and my colleagues, therefore, shall only hold office until our successors are appointed. I should have made this communication to your Lordships sooner, but that I was in expectation of a bill (the Mutiny Bill) being brought up from the other House of Parliament, of which, in order that the public business might not be impeded, it was important that the first reading should be moved at the earliest opportunity. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Brougham said, that even under the circumstances which had been stated by the noble Duke, there could not, he thought, be the slightest objection to the introduction of his motion. He should, therefore, bring it forward on Tuesday next, as their Lordships were not likely to be overburthened with business, because, with reference to that motion, it was of no consequence who was in or out of office.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY APRIL 8.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

Sir R. Peel rose, and the most intense anxiety seemed to pervade the whole House. He said, it was his intention to move that the Mutiny Bill should be read a third time, and in making that motion, he wished to avail himself of the opportunity which it afforded him of notifying to the House that he, in conjunction with all his colleagues in his Majesty's government, and in conformity with their unanimous opinion, had felt it incumbent upon them, upon a combined consideration of the vote to which the House of Commons had come last night, and of their position as a government in that House, to signify to his Majesty that in their opinion it was their duty to place the offices which they held at the disposal of the King. He did not hesitate to say that they had taken this course with the utmost reluctance, and not without the deepest conviction of its necessity, because they felt, that being in possession of the entire confidence of the King, and having received from his Majesty the most cordial and unremitting support—looking to the present position of public affairs, to the present state of political parties—looking to the strength, not only the numerical, but the moral strength, of that great party by which they had had the honour of being supported, they had felt it was their duty under existing circumstances to continue the attempt of administering public affairs, as the responsible advisers of the Crown

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to the latest moment that was consistent with the interests of the public service, and with the honour and character of public men. (Cheers.) When he did not hesitate to avow that reluctance, he believed he should have credit with a great majority of the House of Commons (much cheering from both sides of the House), that that reluctance arose from public considerations alone (renewed cheering), and was wholly unconnected with every thing of a personal nature. ("Hear, hear," and much cheering, particularly from the Opposition.) He had a great impression, that when a public man at a crisis of great importance undertook the public trust of administering the affairs of the government of this country(he did incur an obligation to persevere in the administration of those affairs as long as it was possible for him to do so. (Hear, hear.) He did feel that no indifference to public life, that no disgust with the labours which it imposed, that no personal mortification, that no deference to private feeling, should sanction a public man on light grounds in withdrawing from the post in which the favour of his Sovereign had placed him. (Much cheering.) But at the same time there was an evil in exhibiting to the country the want on the part of the government of that support in the House of Commons which should enable it satisfactorily to conduct the public affairs —which should enable it to exercise a legitimate and necessary control over the proceedings of that House—a control conferred upon it by the possession of the confidence of that House. (Hear, hear.) He would repeat, there was an evil in that exhibition of weakness to which limits must be placed; and he must say, reviewing all that had occurred since the commencement of the present session—looking to the little progress they had been able to make from the want of that support and confidence in the conduct of the public business of the country—looking at what had occurred on each of the last four nights—that Ministers had had the misfortune, on each of those four successive nights, to have been left in a minority—on Thursday last, on Friday last, on Monday last, and last night—that that minority, though it was smaller in relation to the majority than the minority with which they had commenced the discussion, yet that still it was a minority of 27,—adverting also to the fact that on that occasion the [illegible] of those who, not having confidence in the governmen[t] say, had given to the gover[nment] honourable support (mac[h] occasion on which it was public principles to give these considerations, he must [illegible] opinion the time was come when on them to withdraw from th[e] which office, under such circum[stances] upon them. In addition to [that] was the nature of the vote o[f] vote, he conceived, implied a [want] in his Majesty's government, be[cause] nion, it was unnecessary for an[y] to come to that vote. (Hear. tantamount to a declaration on House, that the House had not in his Majesty's government whi[ch] members of the present governme[nt] the consideration of the House, the measures of which they had given notice. The noble Lord had signified his intention, if the vote to which the House came last night had not led to, the result which it had led to, to follow it up with an address to the Crown. As he conceived that embarrassment to the public affairs would have arisen from the presentation of that address, and as he had no right to assume the House would have taken a view with respect to the policy of that address different from the view which it had taken with respect to the resolution, it did appear incumbent upon him and to his colleagues, whose views were in exact conformity with his own upon the question, it did appear that a public duty was imposed upon them, as they felt the time was fast approaching when resignation—was inevitable not to persevere in a useless struggle, which might involve his Majesty, public men, and the country, in additional and unnecessary embarrassment. (Loud and long-continued cheering.) That vote was not only tantamount to a declaration of a want of confidence in the government, but the vote of last night implying the necessity of a total change of system in Ireland, so far as the Church revenues were concerned, would also in his opinion impose such difficulties in the way of the practical administration of government in Ireland, that in addition to its effect as a vote of want of confidence, it also imposed on the government the necessity of not undertaking the practical execution of the law in Ireland; a majority, a considerable majority of the House of Commons, having approved of a principle which was at direct variance with the principle which government had declared to be the principle it would adopt. The vote of last night was not an abstract resolution; the vote of last night was not one the practical execution of which admitted of a doubt. There might be points on which the House of Commons might come to a different opinion to that of the government on an abstract question, that question might be of great importance, but still it might admit of postponement, and there might be cases in which it would be impossible for government to continue the conduct of public affairs, even in opposition to a great number in the House of Commons upon questions involving an abstract principle. But the House of Commons could not leave the tithe question in its present state, (Hear, hear.) At present laws were in force, but were of no avail. Uncertainty prevailed throughout the whole of Ireland with respect to the future system or future laws that were to be enforced by the legislature. Nothing could be more dangerous than to leave the law in that state. Parties conflicting with the law in the way they had been doing would ultimately cause property of all kinds to be in danger, unless the law were enforced, that those conflicts might at once be brought to an end. (Loud cheering.) Under these circumstances, it would have been the duty of the members of his Majesty's government, if they had continued in the administration, to have pressed for an immediate decision with respect to tithes. The tithe Bill of which they had given notice they could not have proceeded with, without previously proposing the resolution for the remission of the claims upon the Irish clergy, or for the payment of the instalments due under the million act, which was one of the principles of the bill, and upon which he could not say he could have anticipated a different conclusion to that to which the House had already come—he could not have anticipated that they would have sanctioned that without a distinct understanding that the Tithe Bill was to be framed upon a principle recognizing the vote of last night; and under these circumstances, and having reason to apprehend that a delay of a few days could make no material difference in the position of government,—considering it was impossible to permit the principle of the vote of last night to lie dormant, they must have proceeded with their Tithe Bill, and considering that the resolution of last night must have obstructed the passing of the Tithe Bill, being firmly resolved to adhere to the principle of that bill (hear, hear),—being firmly resolved, whatever were the difficulties with respect to tithes, not to adopt the principle of the vote of last night (hear, hear)—under all these combined considerations, they had, as he had said before, felt it to be their duty, to be incumbent on them as public men invested with a public trust, respectfully to request his Majesty to permit them to relinquish the possession of that trust. They, therefore, now only held their offices for the execution of public business, and to prevent public inconvenience, until his Majesty shall have made other arrangements for the investiture of those public trusts. Under these circumstances he should submit, that perhaps the best course he could propose would be, that there should be a short adjournment. Perhaps it would not be necessary that there should be an adjournment beyond Monday; and he should make the motion for an adjournment at once, had it not been that there was an election committee for which a ballot was appointed for to-morrow. Perhaps the House would feel that any discussion on public matters, in the present state of affairs, could not be proceeded with to any advantage. He had not the slightest hesitation in supposing, from the indulgence which the House had always shown on similar occasions, that the motion would be unanimously agreed to; and that lest any inconvenience should arise with respect to the election committee, the ballot for which stood for to-[illegible]

[illegible] under the presure of no weight, would he ever have advised the Crown to resign that great source of moral strength which consisted in a strict adherence to the practice, to the principle, to the letter, and to the spirit of the constitution of the country. (Hear, hear.) He was confident that that adherence would be the surest safeguard against any impending danger, and it was because he entertained that belief that he, in conformity with the opinions of his colleagues, considered that a government ought not to persist in carrying on public affairs after a fair trial against the decided opinion of a majority of the House of Commons. It was because he had that conviction deeply rooted in his mind, that although he did sincerely regret the necessity which had compelled him to abandon his Majesty's service at the present moment, yet upon the balance of public considerations he felt that he had taken a course which was more likely to sustain the character of a public man, and promote the ultimate interests of the country, than persevering in what he believed would have been a fruitless attempt, in the face of the opposition which had hitherto obstructed the satisfactory progress of public business while he and his colleagues had been in office. (The right hon. Baronet, at the conclusion of his speech, was most enthusiastically cheered from all corners of the House for a considerable time.)

Lord J. Russell said he wished only to state that he was perfectly satisfied with the course which the right hon. gentleman had proposed for the convenience of public business, and that he believed there would be no objection to the adjournment. He did not wish to make any comment on what had fallen from the right hon. gentleman, except to express his opinion that the right hon. gentleman had acted entirely in the spirit of the constitution. (Renewed cheering.)

MUTINY BILL.

The Mutiny Bill was read a third time and passed.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

The House again met on Thursday, when they took the ballot for the Cork election committee and the members were sworn.—The petition of Mr. Villiers against the election of the sitting member for Canterbury was fixed to be tried on the 30th inst.—The House adjourned, at five o'clock till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, April 6.

SUPPLY—THE IRISH CHURCH.

After the Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated that the public service would be impeded if the navy estimates were not gone on with, Lord John Russell, who declared that he should not oppose the right hon. Baronet in his proceedings, moved that the House should go into a committee on the Irish Church Question. The House accordingly went into committee.

After Mr. Borthwick, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Baring Wall, Mr. F. Bruen, the Marquis of Chandos, and Mr. Scarlett, had spoken against Lord J. Russell's resolution, and Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Baines, Mr. Roche, Mr. Buller, and Mr. Warburton, had spoken in favour of it, the committee divided—

The ayes were.....262
The noes.....237

Majority against Ministers..25

In a committee on the Navy Estimates, several votes were afterwards agreed to.

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and on the motion of Mr. Brotherton, the House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

TUESDAY,—APRIL 7.

THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.

Mr. Sinclair wished to ask whether it was the intention of the noble Lord (John Russell) to communicate his resolution relative to the Irish Church to the House of Lords. (Hear, hear.) He was quite sure that any proposition to divert the ecclesiastical revenue of that country to secular purposes, would be rejected by a vast majority—(hear, hear)—of their Lordships. (Hear.)

Lord John Russell said that in answer to the question put to him by the hon. member, he would state that he did not purpose to communicate to the House of Lords the resolution alluded to; not, however because he thought that a bill containing the principles of that resolution would not pass the House of Lords when proposed as a legislative measure. When the great question of Catholic Emancipation was brought forward in 1828, the House of Lords rejected a resolution to the effect that it was expedient to pass such a measure, but in the following year they passed the very bill they had condemned. He therefore would profit by experience. He would not communicate his resolution to the House of Lords, but when it had received the sanction of that House, he was quite sure that the House of Lords would not refuse to pass a measure calculated to secure the Church of Ireland and the peace of the empire.

Sir Robert Peel said, that as the first resolution of the noble Lord had already been discussed, he would not divide the House again upon bringing up the report upon it; but when the noble Lord brought forward his second resolution. "That no Tithe Bill would give satisfaction to Ireland, unless embodying the principles of that resolution," he should certainly [illegible]

[illegible] Tithe [illegible] and that it would [illegible] vern Ireland on such [illegible] deration on earth should induce him [illegible] ty to such a bill. (Hear, hear.) He thought that no Government entertaining the opinion [illegible] did, could with honour bring on such a Tithe Bill. (Great cheering.)

Mr. H. Grattan thought this measure held out the prospect of restoring peace and contentment in Ireland. If it should be rejected by the House, it would be impossible to foresee the consequences.

Sir Robert Peel, towards the close of a long debate, opposed the resolution at great length. In conclusion he said, he felt it his duty to make every effort which was consistent with honour to retain the position in which the favour and confidence of the Sovereign had placed him; but he did believe that he should submit the country to less inconvenience by refusing to be a party to this resolution, and by following up the dying declaration and testimony of Mr. Grattan—by refusing to give effect to the principle involved in the resolution of the noble Lord.

Mr. Hardy asked the noble Lord (John Russell) whether the system of religious instruction he would wish to establish would be from the pure and unmutilated Scriptures?

Lord John Russell said that the system he contemplated was the same as that acted on by the National Board of Education established by his noble friend (Lord Stanley) the member for South Lancashire.

The House then divided. The numbers were as follows:—

For Lord John Russell's resolution..285
Against it.....258

Majority against Ministers....27

The resolution was carried.

The Mutiny Bill and Marine Mutiny Bills were reported, and the bills ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday.

The House then adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

Mr. Potter presented a petition from the Dissenters of Wigan against certain portions of the Dissenters' Marriage Bill.

Mr. M. Philips presented petitions from the Dissenters of Manchester, objecting to some of the details of the Marriage Bill, especially the payment of the fee of 7s. for the registration. The hon. member stated, that at present, in the town of Manchester, the whole expense of a marriage, including the publication of the banns, did not exceed 4s. 6d. Mr. Handley and Mr. G. Wilbraham supported the petition.

[Sir R. Peel here entered the House, which was already extremely full. He was followed by a crowd of members rushing in to secure seats, and as he walked up to his place on the Treasury bench he was loudly cheered from the Ministerial benches.]

If there is any member of the late Ministry who has more reason to be mortified at its untimely dissolution than another, it is Lord Lyndhurst, who looses more by it, than any of his colleagues, and, what makes his case the more provoking, neither deserves nor will meet with the least sympathy from any quarter. The Whigs and Reformers dislike him for his apostacy, as they have good reason to do; and the Tories have too lively a remembrance of his conduct on the Catholic Bill to care one straw for him, whatever they may think it expedient to profess and pretend. He is neither loved nor trusted by any party, and therefore no one will grieve to learn that he has lost from two to three thousand a year, by his connection with the late Ministry, besides the loss of his salary as Lord Chancellor and Keeper of the King's Conscience.

It will be remembered, then, when the Whigs came into office under Lord Grey, they were generous and foolish enough to give to Lord Lyndhurst the office of Lord Chief Baron, with its salary of £8000. per annum; and it will also be remembered that he showed his gratitude by opposing all their measures, and doing every thing in his power to eject them from office. In November last the Whigs were dismissed, and Lord LYNDHURST gave up the office of Chief Baron, which he might have held for life, with its salary of £8000 per annum, to Lord ABINGER, who now holds and will continue to hold it, and took the office of Lord Chancellor. Having now lost hat, he retires with £5000. a year, having thus become minus £3000. per annum by his four months' Chancellorship! This is just what his Lordship deserves, and shows how much a very clever man may sometimes overreach himself,—*Liverpool Times, April 14.*

SIR R. PEEL.

The following facts ought to be known: they do equal honour to Sir R. Peel's discernment and liberality:—

[illegible] apointment [illegible] himself w[as] [illegible] ther inclosing a [illegible] note of [illegible] outfit.—*Times.*

ARMY.—GENERAL ORDER.

The result of the discussions in the House of Commons, on the melancholy affair at Rathcormac, has been the publication of the following general order:—

"*Horse Guards, March* 27, 1835.

"It has been found by experience, that when troops have been called upon to act in aid of the civil power for the maintenance of the public peace, or in the enforcement of the law, and have with a view to intimidation, fired over the heads of persons riotiously assembled, the effect has been that lives have been lost, or wounds received, by persons taking no part in resistance to the law, and also that parties engaged in such resistance have been encouraged to acts of greater daring and violence. In order to guard against the recurrence of such an evil, the General Commanding-in-Chief desires that officers commanding troops or detachments will, on every occasion in which they may be employed in the suppression of riots, or in the enforcement of the law, take the most effectual means, in conjunction with the magistrates under whose orders they may be placed, for notifying beforehand explaining to the people opposed to them, that in the events of the troops being ordered to fire, their fire will be effective.—By the command of the Right Hon. General Lord Hill, Commanding-in-Chief,

"JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General."

Emigration to the West Indies.—Emigration to the British West Indies has greatly increased since the abolition of slavery, and the legislature of Jamaica has voted a considerable sum to encourage it. There are many hundred thousand acres of fine land in Jamaica, and other islands, not adapted for the sugar cane, and therefore uncultivated, which European settlers might in a few years convert into a paradise, but from the nature of the climate great prudence is requisite both in the selection of the season for landing in the West Indies, and the locality of settlement. A mistake on either of these points might be fatal, and no one ought therefore to emigrate to the West Indies without the advice of some person well acquainted with the islands, and capable of giving sound counsel. Several of the Germans who have emigrated to Jamaica are very comfortably settled, and are giving great satisfaction to those who enabled them to quit their European homes. They perform the work formerly done by the slaves, and do it infinitely better.

From "THE SKETCHER," *Blackwoods' Magazine.*

WOMAN'S TEARS.

"Oh, what are woman's tears!
When they arise from fancied woe,
The ocean's waves—that wave and wide,
Bear worthless weeds—in restless tide,
They have their ebb and flow.
"Oh, what are woman's tears!
If from the fount of gentle love—
The dew-drop of the blessed morn,
Kiss'd by Heaven's breath as soon as born,
As meet for realms above.
"Oh, what are woman's tears!
If poured in scorn and wounded pride—
A torrent from a mountain source,
That, pent a moment, rends its course
And spreads a ruin wide.
"Oh, what are woman's tears!
If thankful joy the flood compels—
That fall but like the gentle rain,
That blesseth and is blest again,
And fills the sacred wells.
"Oh, what are woman's tears!
The one soft tear in pity sped—
Pearl beyond price, the crystal gem,
That shines in Mercy's diadem,
And such as Angels shed."

The Cotton Market.—It will be seen that the Cotton market is unusually active, and we understand that the manufacturers are all very busy. Such is the demand for new machinery, that one large house in that line, in Lancashire, has as many orders as it can execute in the next two years. The Tories say that all things are going to destruction; if it is so, they are certainly going the downward road very pleasantly.

BIRTH OF AN HEIR TO THE BELGIAN THRONE.

BRUSSELS, April 9, Half-past Ten p. m.—This evening at a quarter after ten, the Queen of the Belgians was delivered of a male child. This event was quite unexpected. It was not expected to have taken place before the end of the month. The Queen of the French was to be in Brussels only on the 15th of April.

The delivery has been a most happy one. Both the Queen and the child are doing well.

The following bulletin has been sent to all the papers for publication to-morrow:—

"The Queen was delivered of a Prince at a quarter after 10 [illegible]

[illegible] in Bavaria [illegible] 218,000 guilders, or £60,000. sterling. A still larger sum he was said to commmand as interest from the immense capital he possesed (in different countries), left him by his father the late Eugene de Beauharnois, which had accumulated during his minority.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS, MONDAY, April 18.

COTTON.—The demand last week has been extensive and was particularly animated on Monday and Tuesday, and prices of American are now fully ¼d. Bahia ½d. and Surat ⅜d. per lb. higher than on the previous Friday. Speculators have taken 6600 American, 200 Bahia and 1000 Surat, and exporters 1200 American and 450 Surat. The sales amount to 26,180 bales, as follows:—410 Sea Island at 20½d. to 31d.; 120 Stained 14½d. to 18½d.; 8170 Bowed Georgia 9½d. to 11¼d.; 2320 Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee 10½d. to 12¾d.; 9940 New Orleans 9½d. to 14d.; 510 Pernambuco and Paraiba, Aracati and Ceara 13½d. to 15d.; 720 Bahia and Maceio 12⅞d. to 13¾d.; 270 Maranham 14d. to 14½d.; 280 Egyptian 18½d. to 19d.; 20 Peruvian 14d.; 20 Common West India, &c. 12d. and 3400 Madras and Surat at 7¼d. to 8¾d. The imports are 51,095 bags.

Comparative view of the imports and exports of Cotton into and from the whole kingdom, from the 1st of Jan. to the 4th inst. and of the imports and exports for the same period last year.

Into the kingdom this year.

American.....bags	236004
South American.....	35538
West Indies, Demerara, &c....	1786
East Indies.....	16132
Egypt, &c.....	2028
Total of all descriptions.....	291488

Some period last year.

American.....bags	196547
South American.....	29299
West Indies, Demerara &c.	1162
East Indies.....	20798
Egypt, &c.....	1550—249246
Increase of imports, as compared with same period last year.....bags	42212

EXPORTS in 1835.

American, 4293—Brazil, 998——East India, 10179
Total in 1835.....15270 bags."
Same period last year.....17606

The Egyptian Pacha has settled for the present his disagreement with the Sultan by sending the arrears of the tribute, which, amounting to about 140,000l. was brought by a frigate to Constantinople on the 4th instant. It is supposed that this measure was dictated by Ibrahim, who does not feel himself secure in Syria and dreads an invasion from Turkey. The Turkish troops continue to march into Asia, and but for the Seraskier, who advocates peace, it is supposed that even the sending of the tribute would not prevent an attack upon the Egyptians in Palestine where they have rendered themselves very obnoxious.

On Saturday the Common Council carried a vote, by a majority of 63 to 38, that the Aldermen of the City of London should in future be elected as Aldermen for seven years only, instead of for life, as heretofore.

There were only 331 deaths by small-pox within the bills of mortality in 1831, a considerable less number than in any year since the introduction of vaccination. The National Vaccine Establishment vaccinated of the poor last year 11,671, and sent out 83,191 charges of lymph.

We can with certainty *declare* that the lady in whose house the *convict* was secreted was a fashionable Countess residing in *Belgrave-square.*—*Morning Post.*

SHAKSPEARE'S HOUSE.—The house which was the residence of Shakspeare, at Stratford-on-Avon, is advertised for sale on Friday next.

WEST INDIES.—By the Sheldrake packet, which arrived at Falmouth on Wednesday, bringing the Leeward Islands and Jamaica mails, advices have been received from St. Thomas' to the 14th ult. and from the other islands to corresponding dates. The business of the colonies was proceeding in a most satisfactory manner, and tranquillity and harmony appear quite re-established. The Jamaica papers are to the 8th ultimo. The General Assembly, which was to have assembled on the 2d, had been further prorogued by proclamation to Tuesday the 7th of April. A meeting of the inhabitants of St. James's was to be held for the purpose of forming a society for the encouragement of emigration. The weather, which had been very boisterous, was becoming more settled and mild. The Council and House of Assembly of Barbadoes met on the 27th of February, pursuant to a special call from the Governor. The Speaker informed the Assembly that he had received certain important communications from his Excellency, part of which it would be necessary to take into consideration when strangers were not present. The House then went into committee with closed doors; but, previous to their doing so, a despatch from the Governor of Martinique was read, dated Fort Royal, Feby. 20, stating that Asiatic cholera had appeared in St. Pierre and that the individuals attacked had been rapidly carried off.

Mr. Alexander Baring, whose elevation to the Peerage under the title of Baron Ashburton, appear in Friday's Gazette, is general acknowledged to be one of the first merchants in Europe. In this class many noble English families have originated, though of late gentlemen of large landed [illegible]

[illegible] arity by his [illegible] in the House of [illegible] after he had gained the fond [illegible] ambition. His son succeeded to the ti[illegible] dying in 1823, without issue, the Baronv [illegible] extinct.—*Burke's Extinct, Dormant and Suspended Peerages.*

THE REVENUE.—The tables of the revenue have been published during the week. The amount of the revenue for the quarter ending April 5, 1836, is £8,469,924. The amount for the quarter ending January 5, 1831, was £11,399,561. The net decrease on the quarter is £474,451. In the Customs there is an increase of £683,610; in the Post-office of £25,000; and Miscellaneous of £88,273. In the Excise there is a decrease of £1,015,987. Stamps, £17,063. and Taxes, £239,987. The actual deficiency in the Excise, it is said, is about £212,000. the difference being the amount of the tea duty, the receipt of which has been shifted from the Excise to the Customs. Of this deficiency of £212,000. we hear that above £180,000. is a falling off on the quarter of the duties on British spirits.

THE FUNDS—SATURDAY.—Contrary to the confident opinion expressed by many of the Conservative capitalists in the city, that a change from a Tory to a Liberal Government would produce a decline in the value of the Public Securities, the dissolution of the late Ministry has led to an improvement in the value of Stock. The *Bears*, therefore, who had operated, upon the event of a change in the Cabinet, in anticipation of a decline in prices, have suffered rather severely by the alteration that has been produced in the quotations of the Funds. The total improvement in Consols for the May Account this week has been full 1 per cent. the highest price realized being 92⅞. Up to yesterday afternoon there was no depression exceeding ¼ per cent. The business of the Money Market has been much increased by the commencement of private transfers in those Securities which have been shut for some time, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly dividends. All the heavy Stocks have advanced in the same proportion as Consols for Account. The Directors of the Bank, it is understood, are continuing their sale of Exchequer Bills, to which circumstance may be ascribed the fall in the quotations in those Securities from 42s. to 39s. premium, notwithstanding the increased amount of money thrown into circulation by the payment of the dividends. India Bonds have fallen from 22s. to 19s. premium; Bank Stock is about 1 per cent. higher than last week, and India Stock has advanced in an equal proportion. The money Market to day has evinced much firmness. Consols for Account opened 92¼, and after a slight reaction, left off at the same quotation. The continuation to the Money Account amounts to ⅜ per cent, yielding a rate of interest of about 3½ per cent. The premium upon Exchequer Bills and India Bonds has been drooping to-day—the former closing at 38s. and the latter at 20s. premium.

Mr. James Daly, a personal friend of Sir R. Peel, and late Member for Galway, will it is expected, appear in the next Gazette as an Irish Peer, by the title of Baron Dunsandale. It is said his patent was actually made out when the Duke of Wellington resigned in 1830.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.—A brig is to start, at the end of April, from France, to explore the coasts of Iceland and Greenland. Dr. Gaimard, who is already known as a learned traveller, is to accompany the present enterprise.

IMPROVEMENTS IN GREECE—An iron railway has been contracted for by the Greek government with the banker Feraldi, to run from Athens to the Phræus.—*Literary Gazette.*

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DOWNING-STREET, April 2.—The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Richard Plasket, Knight Commander of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, to be his Majesty's Civil Commissioner to take possession of the island of St. Helena on behalf of his Majesty, and to administer the civil affairs of the said island.

WHITEHALL, April 8.—The King has been pleased to grant to the Rev. Henry Hart Milman, A. M. the place and dignity of a Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, void by the death of the Rev. Evelyn Levett Sutton.

Sir R. Peel has given to the Rev. H. M. Milman the vacant Prebendal Stall of Westminster. Mr. Milman was recently Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford; he is likewise the author of many popular poems and dramas, and also a History of the Jews. Mr. Milman is a son of the late eminent physician Dr. Milman. A more deserving selection could not have been made.

The conduct of the Ministers with regard to Captain Pechell is proof of their conscious moribundity. On Saturday the town was informed that that gentleman had been abruptly dismissed from his situation in her Majesty's household in consequence of his voting in the majority on Thursday. On Sunday the *John Bull* confirmed the intelligence. This morning the *Times* contradicts it. Now, the truth of the matter is, that Captain Pechell received an intimation on Saturday evening that he was to dismissed. On Sunday the dismissal was recalled, it is said on Sir Robert Peel's advice. Does not this argue something like a wish to avoid an useless act of harshness which would cast unnecessary odium on the last days of the Ministry? Or is it to be attributed to an unwillingness to set an example of strict dealing with the household, which Sir Robert might not like to see followed by his reforming successors?—*Globe of Monday.*

RUN-AWAY MATCH IN HIGH LIFE.—The gossips of Edinburgh have experienced considerable excitement from the circumstance of an Englishman having eloped with the [illegible] daughter of a Scotch Peer. The young

[illegible] pleased to nominate and appoint Major-General the Hon. Henry King, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Commander of the said Order, in the room of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Stopford.

The King has been pleased to appoint Wm. Wilde, Esq. to be Chief Justice of the Island of St. Helena; John Montagu, Esq. to be Secretary and Registrar of the Records in Van Diemen's Land: and John Crabb Isaacs, Esq. to be Secretary and Clerk of the Crown in the Virginia Islands.

In the German papers received this morning is a paragraph giving an account of a murder committed at Pesth by Count Francis Beleznay, of which the following are the particulars:—

"The Count belongs to a wealthy Hungarian noble family. A dissolute way of living had caused him to be plunged in debt, and induced Count John, his elder brother, to have him placed under guardianship, as unable to manage his own affairs. Incensed at this he went on the 19th inst. to his brother, with three loaded double-barreled pistols, and called on him to get the decree against him revoked. His brother refusing, he immediately fired at him, and the ball lodged in his stomach. He then discharged another ball, which wounded his brother's wife in the breast, and he then wounded a civil officer, who happened to be present, with two balls in the arm and stomach. The brother struggled with him, and the servants hastening in, separated them. Count Francis got without hindrance into his carriage, and proceeded to his own residence, where he was afterwards arrested by two officers and nine soldiers. The officer whom he wounded is dead; it is said there are some hopes of saving the lives of the two other intended victims—A fearful occurence took place in the family of Beleznay some years ago. A young brother of the above mentioned murderer assasinated their father, and was beheaded. The Hungarian law condemns him who murders a father or a brother to be beheaded, after having first had the right hand cut off. The son who murdered his father underwent this sentence, and the fratricide will not escape it."

Two of the French peers have Sent in their resignations rather then sit in judgment on the political prisoners, and many more will, it is said, follow the example. Indeed it is doubtful if the trial can be "got up" under any circumstances. The 4th of May is fixed for the commencement of trial.

We have intelligence from several of the West India islands, through Liverpool, to the date of the 26th February. The news thus brought is highly favourable to the success of the great experiment made in those islands. The negroes are beginning to feel confidence in the new magistrates, and to better understand the position in which they find themselves placed.

The American indemnity measure will meet with strong opposition in the Chamber. Out of twenty names inscribed on the book as intending to speak, thirteen, it is said, will, oppose it: amongst these are the Duke de Fitzjames, Berryer, Bignon, Mauguin, and de Salverte.

The report of the committee on the Sinking Fund was read in the Madrid Chamber of Procuradores on the 24th. According to the statement of the Minister of the Finances, the foreign debt of Spain on January 1, consisted of a passive debt, the nominal capital of which was 1,483,661,999 reals 34 maravedis; and an active debt at 5 per cent., amounting to 1,162,835,710 reals 2 maravedis. In the passive debt is comprised the deferred debt of 1834. It figures at 432,000,000 reals nominal capital.

By an account which has just been returned to the House of Commons, appears that the ten inspectors for the county of Middlesex, appointed under the new act, have rejected 26 301 false weights, and 20,996 false measures; for which service, and marking 227,103 true weights, and 377,897 true measures, they have received in fees 3,974l. 3s. 11d.

Their Majesties arrived in town at a quarter past one to-day. The King held a levee at two. Prince de Leichtenstein (on a special mission from the Emperor of Austria) had an audience, and presented the insignia of the Garter worn by the late Emperor.

Lord Nugent, the late Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, with his Lady and suite, arrived in London on Tuesday evening from Corfu; his Lordship came passenger to Falmouth on board the Firefly Government steam vessel.

Lord Amherst is appointed to be the Commissioner to Canada, in the room of Lord Canterbury.—*Times.*

Lord William Bentinck's proposals for reducing thirty regiments of the Company's army in India has been rejected by the London Directors.

King Otho will attain his majority in June next and a point at present undergoing discussion is the formation of a kind of Aulic Council to assist him with its advice.

Mr. Gally Knight has been returned, unopposed, for the division of Nottinghamshire in which the vacancy arose in consequence of Lord Scarborough's death calling Lord Lumley to the House of Peers.

The *Chronicle* says that Sir Robert Peel has caught five rats only on the Irish temporalities question—viz Mr. Walter, who voted the last year for the 147th clause; Mr. Richards, who voted for that clause, and for Mr. Ward's motion; Mr. Rickford, who supported Mr. Hume's motion in 1827; and Mr. Bennett, who voted for all three.

The Illustrious Secretary for foreign Affairs is currently rumoured, about to recall Sir William Temple, our Ambassador at Naples, and appoint Viscount Burghersh in his room, that Noble Lord having been nominated to the embassy when the Noble Duke was last in office.

[illegible] on Tuesday night, [illegible] position taken up by [illegible] leman had hitherto sat on [illegible] ouse; but greatly to the [illegible] esday night changed his [illegible] e first row, immediately [illegible] ch. Several ineffectual [illegible] dislodge him; Mr. Cobbett, [illegible] n to be easily moved, and not at [illegible] a hint. He appeared determi[illegible]

[illegible] bers to Lloyd's on Wednes[illegible] bn to the 20th by-law was [illegible] nst 3:—"And no subscri[illegible] risks for the account, benefit [illegible] direct or indirect, of any public

[illegible] been proposed, under the sanc[illegible] noblemen (including the Duke [illegible] l of Munster, Lord Bexley, &c.) for the purpose of exploring southern and central Africa. The expedition will proceed from the Cape of Good Hope, and afterwards egress by way of the lake Techad, by some point of the shores of the Mediterranean.

LETTERS TO PUBLIC MEN.

No. 1.

TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.

SIR,—I devote to you the first of a series of observations on public men and public affairs. I give you precedence, not because you are essentially of the first importance, but because your conduct has placed you in a prominent situation among your own party, and given you at the same time some temporary consequence in the eyes of every one beyond its pale. I shall speak plainly—peradventure strongly; but I disdain the vulgar weapons of abuse. Facts will best illustrate your real position, and your own deads most clearly expose your true character. I know you well—

"Ego te intus et in cute novi;"

but I attack you only on public grounds, as a public man. In the relations of private life you may be, and I hope you are, all your friends describe. It will require the rarest domestic felicity to console you for public contempt, and the greatest personal purity to balance the political prostitution to which you are abandoned. I pity you, Sir, from the bottom of my heart; and I wonder at, while I regret, the supreme folly that led you to barter the tranquility of your health for the tarnished honours of a few perilous and stormy days of power, disgracefully purchased and still more disgracefully held.

Of the mode in which that power was obtained, and of the manner adopted to secure its possession, I shall not *now* speak. You are, ostensibly at least, First Lord of the Treasury; and you will plead as your title to persevere in retaining that office, the sincerity of your conversion to the cause of the People. But the "fair trial" to which you originally limited your petition has already been granted; your defence has been patiently heard, and verdicts against you have been returned. In place, however, of yielding to the condemnation pronounced with a distinctness sufficiently expressive, you have the incredible meanness to avail yourself of a forbearance intended only for the illustrious personage you have misled; and you prefer quibbling on the *words* of the sentence, to the more manly and honourable course of adopting its plain meaning. You persist in standing forward as the individual *personally* best qualified to conduct the public business of the State, and continue to represent yourself as the proper director of that onward march of improvement you have hitherto impeded and opposed.

My immediate business is to show that you are totally unfit for the task you have so bold-

y undertaken; that your pretensions to conversion are false, hollow, and insincere; and that, in other respects, you are not worthy to hold the station you now occupy.

Your personal endowments I would certainly treat with respect did I entertain any such feeling for them, but, in my judgment, they have been singularly overrated. You are a tolerable scholar—that is, you are instructed in Greek and Latin. I hope you understand the *spirit* of the authors from whom you most frequently quote, as well as you remember their *lines*. By dint of study you have acquired some of the more useful attributes of a rhetorician; you have words under sufficient command to sustain a respectable part in a debate, or to make a tolerable after-dinner speech; although their abundance contrasts remarkably with the paucity of ideas they are found to convey. You possess ordinary information on many subjects, and you are especially excellent in commonplace. But you are altogether guiltless of comprehensive views; and if you have ever uttered a striking thought, or given birth to an original conception, or said any thing worthy of remembrance, I have never been so fortunate as to acquire a knowledge of the fact, or even to hear it asserted by your warmest admirers. The solemn, in-the-name-of-the-prophet-fig manner of your delivery, I grant to be well calculated to impose on the uninitiated. The Honourable Member for *Knavesborough* is reported to consider it perfect, and to esteem your oratory the very essence of impassioned eloquence. No doubt, like Master Stephen in the play, he "would give forty pounds an' he had the trick on't;" and truly, to him, it might be worth the money. Sir Roger Gresley, the Derbyshire pledge breaker, is said to divide the blame of his recent "*mistake*" between your *suaviter in modo* and the "divine" inspiration with which he was so miraculously inflated. I have heard it asserted by others, that you have taken Cicero for your model: but this must be either a calumny on the ancient Roman, or an infelicitous joke upon yourself; for you certainly resemble *him* in no greater degree than the Achilles of Hyde Park may be supposed to resemble the Achilles of Homer. Nevertheless, to speak candidly, you make the most of your gifts; your light is not hid under a bushel. Though it be but

"——— ——the dark lantern of the spirit
Which none see by but those who bear it,"

your never lose an opportunity of exhibiting its glimmer. True, it seldom illuminates, nor can its feeble rays ever be mistaken for those of genius; but it is sufficient to enlighten the Duke, as well as occasionally to render your own darkness visible. With every individual of the Peel and Dawson crew, with the whole generation of Shallows, your base coin passes current; it has the glitter and the jingle of sterling money; and it is only when weighed, or closely examined, that the cheat is apparent. It would be unjust to deny, however, that there is considerable skill in making formal plausibility serve the purpose of capacity; and I willingly acknowledge that you have the merit of disguising cleverly real mediocrity under a a respectable show of talent.

I have heard that the character you bore at school was that of a plausible, cold-hearted, and insincere boy, ready enough at your task, and rather given to what, in the exclusive seminaries of public education, is termed "tuft-hunting." I am almost inclined to believe this to be correct; and that the propensities of your early life have followed you into manhood—for every act of your political career may be distinctly traced to motives similar to those which are said to have governed your youthful conduct. I would willingly give you credit for independence; but I search in vain for a single act wherein subservience and sacrifice of principle are not painfully manifest. Nothing is clearer than the fact, that you are indebted for your present station, less to your actual fitness for it, than to your powers of cringing and the suppleness of your backbone. It is lamentable to think that a Prime Minister to the King of England could only reach that high office by first submitting to be the political valet of the Duke of Wellington.

I pass over all your "maiden speeches" and "first appearances" on the political stage; and I likewise decline to notice the stories related of you while at nurse as Irish Secretary. You shall have no room to shelter yourself behind the inexperience of youth, and no excuse for errors committed under the influence of evil example. I take you when you had arrived at manhood, with convictions calmly avowed; when, as the oracle of a powerful faction, your voice had weight, because it spoke sentiments which others had confided to your utterance; when you showed yourself worthy to be their leader, by the distinguished virulence of your hostility to every one opposed to the opinions you then professed to hold.

At this period, you declared that to grant an equality of civil rights to your Catholic fellow subjects, was to destroy the Protestant Church, to uproot the Constitution, to bring shame to the State, and ruin and God's wrath upon the Country. You affirmed that no lapse of time, no change of circumstances, no practical necessity of party, could justify that which, in principle and in itself, was wrong. You repudiated, with well affected indignation—so well affected, indeed, that those who despised your bigotry respected its sincerity—but you rejected with indignation, and treated as injurious and offensive, the possibility that you would ever sanction with your advocacy, or support with your vote, so monstrous a proposition; that you would ever abet a measure so fatal in its consequences, to the dearest interests of your country. What! desert the principles instilled in you from boyhood—which had become your religion, not merely because they were your father's, or had been swallowed with University oaths, but because they were the result of deep meditation, the slow growth of deliberate and ripened judgment? Forsake the party of which you were the trusted head, the favourite mouthpiece, the sworn defender? Impossible!

Sir, within six months after you had thus spoken—after you had to this effect publicly repeated your confession of faith—after you had solemnly averred the truth and purity of your creed, and boasted of the unshaken constancy of your resolves—ere the echo of your words had reached the limits of the British empire, you introduced the bill for the Emancipation of the Roman Catholics: you were mainly instrumental in passing into a law the very measure, by opposing which, the only fame—I should say the only notority—you possessed, was acquired; and condemnation of which had, up to that moment, been the chief business of your life!

Let it be true or false, it matters not that the time had come when the safety of Ireland rendered relief from the oppression under which it had festered for ages an imperious necessity: *you* can derive no benefit from the fact, state it as you will. It is no argument in your favour that the hands who forged the chains were the most fit to unrivet them. *Your* giving to the Catholic as a reluctant boon what belonged to him as a right, did not enhance the value of the gift, or render it more acceptable in his eyes. The clog you appended to it—as a sop to your conscience, a concession to your prejudices, a fare to the friends you had left, or in obedience to the orders of your commander—was only an additional and gratuitous insult, not calculated to render him either a more grateful subject or a better member of society. Had you possessed the candour to admit and the spirit or the honesty to recant your errors—had you come in the freshness of conversion to aid the work of truth—*then* your conduct might have been explicable. But, as if to make solemn professions a mockery, and to render the faith of public men a byword and a scorn—for the more generous apology of momentary derangement cannot be pleaded in your defence—you declared, that in now advocating Catholic emancipation, no former opinion ever held by you of the baneful results it would produce to the State and to the Church was changed or retracted. You still denounced it in every shape, under every modification, in all views, and in all places; *fiat justitia ruat cælum* was still maintained to be your rule of conduct; and *you supported the bill in the same breath in which you condemned it!* Your temporary allies believed the measure to be good and just; to them it was a work of consistency, honour, and fair fame; but to you it was pollution and eternal disgrace. You deceived your faction, you deserted your cause, you leagued with its enemies, you immolated your public character on the altar of Power; but you succeeded in the immediate object of your ambition, and—*kept your place.*

Let me here pause to ask, who was your foulest reviler at this period? who poured out the veils of wrath most copiously upon your head? who echoed most loudly the piteous ravings of the monks of Oxford and the Orangemen of Dublin? who saw, in that event, and sorrowed for, not the downfal of religion, but the more deplored downfal of Church abuses? who denounced you as the faithless friend, the dishonoured statesman? who charged you with having assumed the Leadership of his party for the purposes of betraying it? Take him by he hand, Sir—he is by your side. His opinion of your conduct is uncharged; he has retracted none of the epithets with which he then branded you; he has apologized for none of the terms with which he then insulted you; he has unsaid none of the charges he brought against you—but he is once more your yoke-fellow, your confidential counsellor, ready as well as certain to be again betrayed. He is once more your associate; and now he is worthy to be so. Unable to raise you from the mire, he is content to lie down beside you. When he next reproaches you with treachery or false faith and broken promises, point to his vote on the *Malt-tax*, and bid him be silent on the subject for ever. The Men of Kent may forget his conduct—*you will not.*

Space fails me for the present; in my next I shall resume your *history.*

NESTOR.

WILLIAM PITT.

(From Blackwood's Magazine, for March.)

It is remarkable as a national distinction, and still more remarkable as a public advantage, that in England all the great principles of the life of nations are in a state of perpetual enquiry. In the continental kingdoms the sole object of public interest is the conduct of the monarch or the minister. In France a new era has lately begun, but it is still in the infancy of legislation, and may never reach the manhood. Even in America, we hear of little more than the tricks of elections transferred to the tricks of Congress; quarrels among obscure *coteries* in the villages expanded into interminable speeches in the legislature; and the whole annual labour of American wisdom, complied for the world in the speech of the President, whose whole labour seems to be that of lucky finance, and whose financial triumphs, in the midst of a new world demanding the largest liberality of government to foster the growing powers of the people to be limited to the saving of so many dollars this year, within the narrowest scale of national penury the year before. But in England we have topics of a more deliberate, manly, and majestic order. With us, all is not one sullen stream of the feelings, allied to despotism.—a Lethe, in which the national mind sinks, and is buried; nor one furious democratic torrent, in which it is hurried breathlessly along. The breadth and depth of the public mind among us allows room for many currents—for all the innumerable impulses of earth and heaven upon its expanse—for the tempest to shake its surface, without penetrating its depths—and, above all, for that great periodical revolution which never fails—that perpetual recurrence and tide of thoughts and things, which is essential at once to its uses and to its salubrity. The advantage of this fortunate distribution, this return of events and renewal of discussions, is to be directly found in the knowledge of public principles which it constantly calls into exercise—in the ceaseless vigilance over public men and affairs which it demands—and in the solid experience which it administers to the successive generations of a land, where freedom always lives, and is always tried by power, popular rashness, or individual corruption.

A strange instance is before us at this hour. The Head of the State is arraigned for exerting the right of ochoosing his Ministers. The charge is a grave one. But here we are not driven to the necessity of investing political problems—of diving into the obscure mysteries of the constitution, nor even of revolving the pages of remote history. But half a century has elapsed since a King of England exerted the same right, under the strongest circumstances of personal difficulty and public clamour. We are thus not driven to the prevarication of living testimony for our facts, but appeal to the past, and are answered from registers which have passed beyond the influence of faction:—we draw the lessons of political wisdom from tombs which are sealed against all the turbidness of time. But in these evidences from the lips of the ancestry of freedom, we have not merely the moving principles,—we have more substantial wisdom of the actual results. We see the monarch, in 1783, after having received a Ministry forced on him by circumstances, and bearing with that Ministry until it fell by its own act, summoning other men to his councils; pronouncing his unalterable right to exert this power for the benefit of the nation; resisting all efforts to overthrow his resolution; and finally succeeding, and casting the fallen Cabinet into a minority of twenty-three years.

On the 2d of April, 1783, the memorable Coalition ministry was declared. The Duke of Portland, first Lord of the Treasury; Fox, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Lord North, Home Secretary; Lord John Cavendish, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Keppel, first Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Stormont, President of the Council; Lord Carlisle, Privy Seal. The change of members in the Cabinet was characteristic. Lord North's Cabinet had consisted of nine. In the Rockingham and Shelburne Cabinets, the number had been eleven; it was now but seven. The number of Cabinet Ministers may be so far increased, as to form a serious obstacle to deliberation, and a large Cabinet is generally a suspicious evidence of the soundness of Ministry. It looks too like compromise; men are paid for their principles by the indulgence of their vanity. But Fox's number was direct contrivance for power. He had not merely the three Rockingham votes, while Lord North had brought in but two of his friends; but Fox's votes, the Duke of Portland, Lord Keppel, and Lord John Cavendish, were not only more bound to him, but they exercised higher departments. The Treasury, the Admiralty, and the Exchequer, could be but feebly counteracted by the Presidency of the Council and the Privy Seal. Fox was thus virtual sovereign; yet he moved his sceptre gently over the head of his colleague. He suffered him to dispose of lord stewardships and lord chamberlainships; and thus, if he did not atone for the privation of power, at least softened the abruptness of its decline. In the minor but active offices, Fox again asserted his sway. The great name of Burke less added to than adorned the administration, as paymaster of the army. His brother Richard, which Sheridan, were made secretaries, of the Treasury, and Colonel Fitzpatrick was Secretary at War.

It is a truth, and a truth that does the highest honour to England, that nothing can compensate in the public feeling for want of principle. The Coalition Ministry was composed of the most brilliant materials that England had ever seen. In other days, the solitary genius of a Walpole or a Chatham had thrown a lustre over the general mediocrity of the Cabinet. But here were collected the most powerful orators, and the leading wits, and the most accomplished individuals of the highest ranks of society. Fox's public eloquence was beyond all rivalry for strength, and feeling. North's wit was exquisite and incessant. The annals of oratory have never seen an equal to the grandeur of Burke's conception, and the colouring of his language. Lord Townshend's promptitude and pleasantry, and Fitzpatrick's grace, animation, and elegance, were incomparable in their day of general pleasantry and animation. Of Townshend, who then replaced the Duke of Richmond, we have heard much from local knowledge. He had been already distinguished in his profession, having been second in command under the celebrated Wolfe; and, on the death of that officer, forcing the enemy, panic-struck by their extraordinary defeat, to surrender Quebec, and with it the French empire in the West. But it was in Ireland, a much more difficult position, that he shone. Whether from ill fortune, ignorance, or the general ineptitude of the English noble to adopt the habits of other countries, England has been in general strikingly unlucky in her Irish viceroys. Among the long list of representatives of Majesty, from the famous and ill-fated Stafford, but one had hitherto acquired the good will of the Irish people and that one was the Earl of Chesterfield. His instruments were neither the profundity of his wisdom, nor the zealotry of his opinions, but his wit, his invincible good-humour, and his punctilious attention to the enjoyments of the people. He has left behind him an enduring monument of his lieutenancy, in the formation of a vast park in the neighbourhood of the Irish capital, which he reclaimed from being in the state of a swamp, and made one of the finest pieces of public ground in Europe. His pleasantries are still recorded among the people, and his name will be remembered as long as there is recollection for public services.

The viceroys who succeeded each other with such rapidity, from the commencement of the reign of George III., and whose rapid succession was one of the calamities of the country, were uniformly unfortunate in their efforts for popular regard. Even from this period when to conciliate popularity had become a direct ministerial purpose, the failure was scarcely less palpable. Lord Harcourt's intelligence and vigour were forgotten in the chilliness of his manners. Lord Buckinghamshire's knowledge, and what was called his aristocratic zeal for the interests of the country were but the feeble drawback on haughtiness. Lord Carlisle's elegant scholarship was laughed at as spurious refinement. The Duke of Portland and Lord Temple, though each highly valued in the beginning of their government, yet closed their career in general indifference. Lord Worthington was an invalid, and unable to join in the national spirit of festivity. Townshend, fond of society, a humorist, acquainted with various stages of life, naturally of a vigorous understanding, cultivated in the school of experience, and largely acquainted with political and personal difficulty, possessed the exact measure of qualifications to make him a favourite among a people equally remarkable for talent, recklessness, and pleasantry. Faculties like his naturally delighted in similar companionship; and the table of the Lord-lieutenant speedily became the central point of a crowd of the wits and humorists of Ireland. An eloquent Opposition was either boldly met, or artfully softened by a Treasury Bench equally abounding in argument and pleasantry. Townshend's *bon mots* were passed from lip to lip through the streets; and though his direct mission was at once to break down a powerful party, which had taken the reins of government out of the hands adorned by the highest rank an Opposition assaults, either which might have daunted, two markable abilities, and which actually involved him in the keenest personal altercations with party; yet those hostilities were scarcely echoed, and never felt by the general body of the nation, his congenial good-humour covered his multitude of political sins: his manly temper, soldierly bearing, and promptitude of wit, made him the purchaser of "golden opinions" of all sorts of men; and when he at length, after his allotted term of five years, gave up office, he was followed by the universal regrets of the nation.

This example is important from its evidence of the qualities essential to the successful government of Ireland. A great English satrap cannot govern it. No expenditure of his money, however lavish, will atone for the reserve of his manners. Political knowledge is not enough, where the true science is knowledge of human nature. Birth, public distinctions, eloquence, and scholarship, have all been singly exhibited on the largest scale, and all successively failed. Prodigality of expense, and personal dissipation, have been tried in their turn, and have discovered, by painful experience, that they utterly miscalculated the Irish character. The true power of popularity resides in sympathy, in the adoption of the national feelings, without giving way to the national follies, and in at once making due allowance for prejudices, and in vigorously coercing crimes. To cultivate national esteem in Ireland by laxity of personal character, by idle profusion, or licentious excesses, is altogether to mistake the national mind. Stained as the public fame of the country has been by the predominance of a fierce faction, the mind of the countless majority is still quick to judge, and keen to censure the slightest relaxation of the nobler qualities of our nature. Perhaps the best viceroy for Ireland would be an Irishman, sufficiently trained to English habits to escape the predilections of his birth, but sufficiently retaining the feelings of his original nature to enter into the sentiments and impulses, the common enjoyments as well as the common sufferings, of his country.

Fitzpatrick, the new Secretary at War, was a leading figure of this group of the hundred and accomplished. He had the solid qualities of a gallant soldier, some of the talents of a statesman, and all the grace of a man of the first fashion. With a person manly, commanding, and handsome, and manners which, though lofty, were elegant, he was naturally admired among those courtly circles to which such advantages are objects of peculiar admiration. But in addition he had a fine taste for literature; and, though he exhibited his powers chiefly in the lighter poetry, this poetry was remarkable for point, polish, and even, not seldom, for pathetic beauty. From early association he had been the friend,—from public habits he had become the partisan, of Fox. Unhappily, not content with following the political principles, he adopted the personal weaknesses of that distinguished personage. At Brookes's the passion for play was ruinous and universal; and Fitzpatrick, always accustomed to lead the fashion, plunged headlong into the fatal error of his tribe. Perhaps no instance of individual vice, not amounted to a public crime, was ever punished more publicly than the gaming of Fox and his favourites, Fitzpatrick and Sheridan. The gaming table, unquestionably, was the primary obstacle to the national confidence in the great leader of Opposition. The general language was, "Can we trust a notorious gamester with the finance of the country, or can we rely on his prudence as a statesman who has ruined himself as a private individual?" To this language there was, and there can be, no secure denial; the same infatuate eagerness for indulgence, the same disregard for public morals, and the same reckless defiance of inevitable disgrace and dilapidation must form the ingredients of the character under whatever accidental changes of position. The distance between St. James's and Downing Street

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could not teach sudden self-control, nor the command of the vast resources of the English treasure inculcate economy in a mind whose principle was profusion. Sheridan, with all his genius, was cast down by this vice through all the grades of public contempt, until he perished. Fitzpatrick finally closed his showy career in decay of mind, body, and reputation. Fox was morally exiled from the high station for which he was formed by nature, for which his fine abilities designated him from early life, and for which he continually struggled, with the keenest eagerness of political ambition.

The remaining appointments of this notorious Ministry were rapidly made. Lee was brought back to the Solicitor-Generalship; Lord Northington was sent by Fox to the Irish government. The Duke of Manchester was named ambassador to Paris. The only difficulty was raised on the disposal of the Chancellorship. The King desired to retain it in Lord Thurlowe's hands; it was offered to Lord Loughborough, who declined it, and it was at length put into commission.

All was triumph for the time on the part of the Foxites. They had trampled on Shelburne, whom they hated, and had overcome the King, whom they regarded as almost a personal opponent. Never was a party more apparently secure, nor whose security was destined to afford a stronger lesson of the fallacy of all political confidence. Looking round the whole public horizon, they saw not a vestige of hostility capable of being matured into resistance. The King was indignant but passive. Pitt had returned to his books, and seemed to think only of returning to his profession. Shelburne had shrunk from public life in sullen resignation. Thurlowe was still fierce and still ambitious, but his power had passed away, his personal character had no charm for popularity. He rolled his thunders still, but at a distance; their fires were ineffectual, and even their growlings were forgotten. One figure alone in the Cabinet exhibited a melancholy contrast to the rejoicings of the new circle of power. North, prime minister for twelve sessions, now sat the possessor of an inferior office, lost in a crowd which once either feared or followed him. But no man was more fitted to grace adversity. His exhaustless good-humour, his universal good-nature, and a wit which neither time nor circumstance had the effect of depressing, rendered him still the delight of the House, and threw round his fall a respect which was often refused to the bolder pretensions of his confederates in authority.

A similar [illegible] has since occurred, in the case of Lord Sidmouth. But his premiership had been of too short a duration to leave on him the stamp of fallen supremacy; and he was spared, by his removal to the House of Peers, the contrast between the holder of the first and the Secretary for the Home Department. With regard to North himself, the original intention had been to give him a Peerage; but other considerations repelled the object. He felt that his retirement from House of Commons would throw the whole power of the state into the hands of his colleague—that Fox would be, not merely prime minister but sole minister—and that the friends and adherents of the North interest would be gradually drawn away, or extinguished in the overwhelming force of his rival.

The first operations which came before Parliament were those on which, perhaps, the character of an English Administration is most rapidly decided—finance. The Budget was opened on the 16th of April. Nothing could be more unfortunate than its attempts to relieve the national burdens. A loan of twelve millions was negotiated. The abuses which had been so loudly charged upon Lord North's Administration were diligently adopted by its successors. The chief part of the loan was privately taken [illegible],000,000 being subscribed [illegible] by eleven [illegible] nearly upon the [illegible] terms, the remaining L.4,300,000 were distributed among the bankers in general, the monied companies, and *private friends*. But the negotiation had no sooner transpired than it produced a universal outcry. Pitt headed the Opposition on the subject. He demonstrated that the holders had no less a bonus than *six per cent*—complained that the benefits of public competition had been disdained, and declaring that competition was ready, forced the Chancellor of the Exchequer to acknowledge that he had been offered to the amount of sixty millions. Lord Shelburne proved that the national loss on this single bargain amounted to L.650,000! The bonus actually rose to eight per cent before the bargain was concluded. But the public opinion was still more unequivocally marked by the general fall of the stocks. The three per cent consols at the beginning of the Ministry were at 70, by December of the same year they were at 56,—a fall totally unprecedented, without a war, or any public calamity to shake the confidence of the people.

Soon after this exposure, Pitt followed up the blow by bringing in a bill for the abolition of fees in the public offices. The subject is still so from the extravagance of this old abuse, that we shall give an abstract of his speech. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had opposed the motion on the ground of inutility: Pitt proceeded to show its necessity.—"He would prove that abuses in offices of revenue really existed, and to a very great amount. In the Navy Office, when an enquiry was instituted by the (Shelburne) Board of Treasury, the answer was, that no *fees* were received by that office. On a closer examination, however, it come out, that though *fees* were not received, *gift* were—that those were received by many of the officers, and that, among the rest, the chief clerk of the office, whose salary was but L.250 a-year, received no less than L.2600 in gifts. Those were the wages of corruption, and undoubtedly hazardous to the efficiency of the ships and stores, inasmuch as they were bribes to silence on abuses. Contracts had been made, which gratified the Government and the country by their apparent lowness. The solution of the enigma, however, was, that the officers who were to look to the execution of the contract were in the pay of the contractor. The Secretaryship of the Post-office had a salary of L.600; the annual income, by fees on the packets, was made up to L.3000. The two Secretaries of the Treasury had L.2000 a-year each; but in war the fees swelled those salaries to L.5000. The supply of furniture for the public offices was one general abuse, there being evidence that officers not only made no scruple to order the different articles, at the public expense, to their dwelling-houses in town, but to their country houses, and that at the most extravagant rate. The abuses in the public offices under the head of stationery were almost incredible, and frequently ridiculous in the extreme. He had heard of rooms papered with the public stationary. The annual charge for stationery was above L.18,000; and it would, he believed, astonish the noble lord in the blue ribbon (North) to learn,—for he fully believed that the noble lord had no idea of any such circumstance,—that the year before last he had cost the public no less than L.1300 in stationery; and, great as this sum must appear to gentlemen, he should not have wondered,—knowing, as he did, of what curious articles the bill was composed,—if the amount had been as many thousands. One item of the bill was a charge of L.340 for *whip cord!*" The motion was agreed to a committee appointed, and the bill passed the Commons; but it was finally opposed by Ministers in the Lords, and lost.

Pitt might have made statements still more ludicrous, and not less true. A man of large fortune, and member of Parliament, was publicly mentioned, who, on his being made a lord of trade, gave an order for a superfluity of pewter ink-stands for his own use. The ink-stands were bought, and he instantly exchanged the whole with the dealer for a handsome silver one. This piece of dexterity was too prosperous not to be followed up. He was said to have ordered green velvet enough to make him a complete court dress, under pretence of making bags to contain his office papers. Stationery, the old official temptation, had not escaped his adhesive touch. His correspondents could recognise in his letters the office paper, full ten years after the Board of Trade itself was no more.

The interesting portion of this period is the King's conduct to the Administration. He made no secret of his disapproval. He openly declared that they had been forced upon him; and the result may be deemed a sufficient prediction of their fate, whenever a Ministry shall thus have roughly grasped at power. In the audience given to the Duke of Portland on the formation of the Cabinet, his Majesty said, that he had no inclination to suppress his sentiments on the subject; that, feeling the new arrangements to be altogether compulsory, the new Ministers might dispose of the places of Government just as they pleased; that he would not oppose, nor refuse [illegible] signature to any act presented to him officially for his sanction; but that the responsibility of advising the measures must rest solely with themselves. But his displeasure was still more distinctly marked by the declaration that he would not create any British Peers on their recommendation, and by his displeasure at Lord Stormont's (his personal friend) accepting the presidency of the council.

(To be Continued.)

SCENES AND STORIES BY A CLERGYMAN IN DEBT.

The Scenes of the Clergyman are better than his Stories. He does not appear to allow himself the time for properly developing a tale, even if he possesses the requisite qualifications; but he has quickness of observation, and fluency of style for description, though he sees only the more obvious points.

THE RECEIVING WARD OF WHITECROSS STREET.

Arrived in the Receiving Ward, the debtor, if he be at all respectable, is startled at the society into whose "strange circle" he finds himself cast! He will survey some group round the fire, that may consist of one, perhaps two gentlemen, two or three men of business of the middle class, and the rest labourers,—the lowest and poorest of the "English *canaille*." A second small assembly may have gathered at the far end of the room—they will be talking or eating together: the man is the prisoner, the woman, who has just brought in their common dinner in a handkerchief between two plates, is the wife, and it may be that a child or two have accompanied her to partake their father's meal; he is too poor to provide them with another at home. A third group is perhaps divided along the form, which reaches from the door to the steward's pantry: it presents a boy of fourteen or fifteen playing with his loaf, which has been handed to him on his entrance into the prison, or seeking to catch flies on the wall, not well knowing why he has been brought or when he is to go away. Near to him is an Irish bricklayer, who has brought his trowel, but left his hod behind; he has been taken in execution, when in the act of mounting his ladder, for *five shillings*: he is to wipe off his debt, forfeit his wages, and for the fine deprive his family of the benefit of his labour, by remaining in Whitecross Street—ten days. The new debtor turns his eye from the wooden form to a window at the other end of the room, at which he sees a young Frenchman weeping. It is not often that men weep. When they do so from trivial causes or misfortunes, it is accounted cowardly; and yet many an Englishman ushered suddenly into the French prison, St. Pelagie, has wept himself to madness. That young Frenchman did not owe one penny in the world; he had been, however, served with a writ by some claimant with whom he had a running account;—that is, a piece of paper, of which he did not know the meaning, had been put into his hands, and he had put it into his pocket. There it had reposed, unheeded and undisturbed, until judgment had gone by default; and the Frenchman was taken from his lodging and brought to Whitecross Street. He could not speak one word of English; he had passed through high-walled courts, dark avenues, and grated iron doors; he found himself suddenly in an apartment, large, dreary, desolate, and untenanted save by a few individuals, none of whom understood, while some laughed at his language. He must have fancied himself among criminals, for many of those around him he saw were of the vilest and most degraded of the community—dustmen, scavengers, and sweeps. A feeling of degradation, if not of actual fear, near akin to horror, must have possessed him, and it is no marvel that he wept like a child.

At a little desk which projects between the two end windows, stands, the steward of the ward entering the name of a new comer, or it may be the breakfast or dining account; and on his right is the waiter, just emerging from his pantry sanctum, with a tablecloth in his hand, which he is about to lay upon the wooden board or table at which two individuals have been playing a game of chess, and for one of whom dinner is now to supersede the check-mate. The whole picture is worthy of Cruickshank, and would moralize as well, as the wisest and most philosophically-fraught of the paintings of Hogarth.

We have introduced, among the inmates of the ward, a mere boy and a bricklayer; and we have spoken of dustmen, scavengers, and sweeps. We will make a remark upon the system which insults gentlemen and tradesmen by putting them on a level with these officourings of society, and which is at the same time equally injurious to the principles of industry and honesty, and the arguments of common sense. These poor men (if they must be called bad or dishonest men, punish them at bridewell or the treadmill, and do not let their penance be the penance of the simply unfortunate) are brought into prison from the Lord Mayor's Court, the Sheriff's Court, and the Court of Requests; and their debts vary from one to forty shillings. The lowest term of their imprisonment is ten days; and they remain in prison one day for every shilling they owe, above ten of debt and costs.

The ostensible object of the author in writing his book is to assist in abolishing imprisonment for debt; and in the closing pages he earnestly calls upon the Legislature to pass the bill Sir John Campbell has just brought into the Commons. We are inclined, though with less of rhetoric, to join in his recommendation. It is a mockery to give a man, as at present, power over a debtor's person, and none at all over his property; whilst it is contrary to all reason and justice, to award the same or nearly the same punishment to the injured, the unfortunate, the careless, the imprudent, and the fraudulent, or to compel an involved man to continue his career, and dribble away his means, because he himself has no power to wind up his affairs. At the same time, we are prepared for results which the writer does not seem to anticipate; and we look forward to the abolition of imprisonment for debt as likely to introduce a much sounder state of credit. At present, many speculate upon the power of arresting, who rarely or never use it. When the person is protected (unless in cases of fraud), and property only available to the creditor, the circumstances and character of the debtor will be more closely scanned; credit, now [illegible] will be limited; and the resources of gentlemen-swindlers, or of extravagant or thoughtless young men of good connexions, restricted or destroyed—to the advantage, we trust, of those who not only intend payment, but *do* pay.

RAUMER'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF HISTORY.

GERMAN CHARACTER AND MANNERS.

Upon the whole, the Germans have a national inclination for law and justice, are little disposed to covert the goods of others, and are prompt to keeping private compacts. They appear to be of resolute courage, but are rather to be called daring, and fling themselves sometimes almost with the recklessness of brutes into open dangers and sometimes again avoid such from fear. They eat much, and drink more; on account of which, the German, when he is moderate, is immediately pronounced to be sick. The men are cold in love affairs, hot in quarrels; the women discreet and modest. Covertousness is frequently considered in the light of activity in business, rather than as anything disgraceful. Their dress, on which neither men nor women spend much, is of humble guise and ill fitted, but decent. Every appearance of slavery, the slightest attempt to disparage or prejudice their liberties, is insupportable to them. Out of discretion, no simple citizen is accustomed to ride in the town: this is left to the noble, or to the old and sick, or such as are in public employments. For a little matter they fall into anger, draw swords, and shed blood; but even as soon do they become quiet upon a peaceful summons, and drown their wrath in cups of wine. In converse they speak their mind without reflection, not always, it is true, without useless words. Towards strangers they are often rough, and in some other respects exhibit themselves as barbarians and inhabitants of a cold country; from which it follows that they are the less adapted for intellectual pursuits and development of the understanding; for which reason, also, they by preference addict themselves to works of manual skill, &c. The Elector Augustus of Saxony knows nothing, and chooses to know nothing of war; he goes every day, yes, it is said, even on nights by torchlight, to the chase, and is also beyond measure addicted to women.

CHARLES THE FIFTH.

The Emperor Charles is of the middle size, well grown, and of dignified appearance. A broad forehead blue eyes, expressing much intellect, aquiline nose, fair skin, the under jaw long and broad, on account of which the teeth do not shut well, and the last words of his discourses are the less intelligible. His front teeth are few and jagged, his beard short and grey. His temperament is phlegmatic, with melancholy at the bottom. The gout has often severely attacked him in the hands, feet, and shoulders; but more severely ten years since, than at the time when he determined to retire to the cloister of St. Justus.

In all his discourses and dealings the Emperor showed the greatest veneration for the Catholic belief. He heard mass every day, was regular at prayers and preachings, caused the Bible to be read to him, communicated four times in the year, gave great alms to the poor, and was wont, before he started on his journies to Spain, often to hold a crucifix in his hand. In the perilous time of the Smalcaldic league, he was seen praying on his knees at midnight before a crucifix; and another time he suggested to the Nuncio not to release the persons of his court, without very satisfactory reasons, from the obligations imposed by the church—for instance, in the matter of fasts.

The Emperor has been always a strong man, and one who required variety and high seasoning in his food; he never kept himself within restraint when he fell in with women, whether of the higher or lower classes. According to the report of his courtiers, he was little inclined to make presents; and it is told of him, as an instance of his penuriousness, that he caused only one hundred gold crowns to be paid to the soldier who brought him the coat of mail and glove of the King of France, his prisoner. Moreover, every soldier who swam the Elbe, before the battle of Muhlberg, received a new suit of clothes and four crowns; which many considered too little.

Here is his son, the Spanish Armada man! He is by a different hand, though also by a Venetian. One would hardly have suspected the grave and melancholy Philip of "jesting and nonsense."

PHILIP THE SECOND.

King Philip is now thirty years old, of small stature and fine limbed. The forehead high and fair; azure eyes, tolerably large; strong eyebrows, not much parted; well shaped nose, great mouth, with a heavy, somewhat disfiguring under-lip, white and fair beard; in exterior a Fleming, but in haughty deportment a Spaniard. His temperament is melancholy and phlegmatic; he suffers from stomach pains and side stitches, on account of which, by advice of his physicians, he goes much to the chase, as affording the best means of strengthening the body and ridding the spirit of melancholy thoughts. He hears mass daily, and on Sundays sermon and vespers. He gives alms regularly, or on special occasions. So, for example, last year, in Brussels, when the poor were dying in the streets of cold and hunger, he caused bread, beer, straw, and firewood to be given out for eight hundred persons. They say at court, he asked his confessor whether his having done this could oppress his conscience: if it is certain, at least, that in such cases he has had many consultations with his council.

As nature has made this king of weak body, so has she constituted him also of timorous mind. He eats sometimes too much, particularly pastry, and likes variety in his food; with women he is intemperate, and likes to go about at night in disguise. His expenses in dress, furniture, liveries &c. are not great. Out of doors he wears a mantle and cap; often, also, suits cut in the French fashion, or with large buttons, and feathers in his cap.

He shows himself rather composed than passionate, and tolerates persons and protestations of unusual and not very befitting description. He speaks sometimes with sharpness and wit, and loves jesting and nonsense. Yet he shows this disposition less at table, where buffoons are present, than in the privacy of his apartment he lets himself loose and is merry. He possesses good capacity, and one equal to great affairs, but he is not active enough to rule over dominions so extensive as his; yet he may be said to do quite as much as his weak body can endure. Petitions and reports, as they come in, he reads himself, receives them often into his own hand, and listens with great attention to every thing that is said to him. While doing so, he commonly avoids looking the speaker in the face, but casts his eyes to the ground or turns them towards some other quarter. He answers quickly and shortly, point by point, but nevertheless does not decide for himself.—*Spectator, March 21.*

THE SPECTATOR,—MARCH 21.

In the Prerogative Court, on Wednesday, Mr. G. B. Box, a proctor, was prohibited from again practising in that court, in consequence of a memorial presented from Colonel Speace, stating that Mr. Box had appropriated to his own use the sum of 17*s*20*l*., which had been paid for the probate-duty of a will. Mr. Box [illegible] cited making defence to the accusation. Sir Herbert Jenner spoke under strong emotion in making the order against Mr. Box; of whose zeal and ability, he said, in conducting cases submitted to his charge, the Court had had ample proofs in the course of a practice of thirty years.

At the Marlborough Street Office, on Wednesday, Colonel Stewart Campbell was charged with assaulting the bookkeeper of the Foreign Coach-office, in the Quadrant, Regent Street. The Colonel was superbly dressed, and talked and flounced about the Police-office in the most absurd manner while waiting for the bookkeeper to arrive and give his evidence. He declared that he was the bearer of important despatches from Paris; that he was the particular friend of Lord Rothsay and the Duke of Wellington, the latter of whom he adored, and that he was then on his way to the King's Levee. He said the bookkeeper at the coach-office wished him to pay over again, part of the fare in the diligence which he had paid in Paris, and had called him a blackguard; which was the cause of the assault he had committed by throwing two books at his head. The complainant soon arrived at the office; and from his evidence it appeared, that the Colonel had applied an indecent expression to him before he called him a blackguard. The matter was finally settled by the Colonel's payment of a 3*l*. fine. It appeared that he had been imprisoned for an hour and a half in the station-house, to his excessive annoyance. When there, he abused the Policeman, and acted with the greatest absurdity.

The Speaker has had the splendid mansion of the Earl of Warwick, in Carlton Gardens, assigned him by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests; and he and Mrs. Abercromby will remove to their residence in the course of a few days. The edifice is next door but one to Lord Stanley's, and is let by Lord Warwick to the Government, because his Lordship and family are residing in Italy.—*Daily Paper.*

It is currently reported that the Earl of Jersey is to be the new Ambassador to the Court of Russia. Sir Robert Gordon is also mentioned for the same post.

Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes, son of Lord Forbes, died of apoplexy while dancing at a Court ball in Florence, about three weeks ago.

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